



Spectral Gamma-Ray Borehole
Log Data Report

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Borehole

30-06-03

Log Event A

Borehole Information

Farm : <u>C</u>	Tank : <u>C-106</u>	Site Number : <u>299-E27-84</u>
N-Coord : <u>42,932</u>	W-Coord : <u>48,209</u>	TOC Elevation : <u>644.80</u>
Water Level, ft :	Date Drilled : <u>6/30/1974</u>	

Casing Record

Type : <u>Steel-welded</u>	Thickness : <u>0.280</u>	ID, in. : <u>6</u>
Top Depth, ft. : <u>0</u>	Bottom Depth, ft. : <u>100</u>	

Borehole Notes:

This borehole was drilled in June 1974 to a depth of 100 ft using 6-in. casing. The drilling report does not indicate if the borehole casing was perforated or grouted. The casing thickness is presumed to be 0.280 in., on the basis of the published thickness for schedule-40, 6-in. steel tubing. The top of the casing, which is the zero reference for the SGLS, is approximately flush with the ground surface.

Equipment Information

Logging System : <u>1</u>	Detector Type : <u>HPGe</u>	Detector Efficiency: <u>35.0 %</u>
Calibration Date : <u>10/1996</u>	Calibration Reference : <u>GJO-HAN-13</u>	Logging Procedure : <u>P-GJPO-1783</u>

Log Run Information

Log Run Number : <u>1</u>	Log Run Date : <u>01/16/1997</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>0.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>22.5</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>
Log Run Number : <u>2</u>	Log Run Date : <u>01/21/1997</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>98.5</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>51.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>
Log Run Number : <u>3</u>	Log Run Date : <u>01/22/1997</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>52.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>21.5</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>



Borehole

30-06-03

Log Event A

Analysis Information

Analyst : E. Larsen

Data Processing Reference : P-GJPO-1787

Analysis Date : 05/16/1997

Analysis Notes :

This borehole was logged by the SGLS in three log runs. The pre- and post-survey field verification spectra met the acceptance criteria established for the peak shape and detector efficiency, confirming that the SGLS was operating within specifications. The energy calibration and peak-shape calibration from these spectra were used to establish the channel-to-energy parameters used in processing the spectra acquired during the logging operation. Casing correction factors for a 0.280-in.-thick steel casing were applied during analysis.

The man-made radionuclide Cs-137 was detected in this borehole. The presence of Cs-137 was measured from the ground surface to a depth of 76.5 ft and at 98.5 ft (the bottom of the logged interval).

Slightly elevated K-40 concentration values were generally detected between 46 and 80 ft. The K-40 concentration values increase at about 80 ft and remain elevated to the bottom of the logged interval. The U-238 and Th-232 concentration values increase gradually from 75 ft to the bottom of the logged interval.

Between the ground surface and 3 ft, it was not possible to identify most of the 609-keV peaks used to derive the U-238 concentrations. This occurred because high gamma-ray activity associated with the nearby Cs-137 peak (661 keV) created an elevated Compton continuum extending to the 609-keV region, causing the MDL to exceed the measured U-238 concentration.

Additional information and interpretations of log data are included in the main body of the Tank Summary Data Reports for tanks C-102 and C-106.

Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots show the man-made and the naturally occurring radionuclides. The natural radionuclides can be used for lithology interpretations. The headings of the plots identify the specific gamma rays used to calculate the concentrations.

Uncertainty bars on the plots show the statistical uncertainties for the measurements as 95-percent confidence intervals. Open circles on the plots give the MDL. The MDL of a radionuclide represents the lowest concentration at which positive identification of a gamma-ray peak is statistically defensible.

A combination plot includes the man-made and natural radionuclides, the total gamma derived from the spectral data, and the Tank Farms gross gamma log. The gross gamma plot displays the latest available digital data. No attempt has been made to adjust the depths of the gross gamma logs to coincide with the SGLS data.

An additional log plot compares spectral gamma data collected with the Radionuclide Logging System (RLS) in 1993 with spectral gamma data collected with the SGLS in 1997. Uncertainty bars and MDLs are not included on these plots.